

## FRENCH RUSHES CARRY GERMANS BACK AT YPRES

General Joffre's Troops  
Gain Two-Thirds of  
Mile at Points.

### BRITISH BIG GUNS SUPPORT CHARGE

Two Lines of Trenches Captured  
—Kaiser's Troops Make Big  
Gain in Champagne.

London, April 30.—The French have now undertaken the offensive north of Ypres, and have made gains along their whole front of from 1,600 feet to two-thirds of a mile. In the mean time the British on their right have confined their operations to artillery fighting, supporting the French advance.

The Germans claim still to hold bridge heads on the Yser Canal at Het Sas and Steenstraete. The Allies' offensive is indicated in the German report by repeated references to the repulse of allied attacks.

The official statement from German Army Headquarters to-day, as received here from Berlin, contains the statement that in the recent fighting in the Champagne district the Germans have captured French positions extending over more than half a mile.

Two Trench Lines Taken.  
The French War Office statement made public to-day says: "In Belgium, to the north of Ypres, our attacks have progressed on the whole front on a depth varying from 800 metres (about 1,600 feet) to one kilometre (two-thirds of a mile). We have taken two successive lines of trenches and captured a great many prisoners."

The semi-weekly report from British headquarters issued to-night follows: "The situation on our front has remained unchanged during the last forty-eight hours. The area in the neighborhood of Ypres has been the scene of great artillery activity throughout the period, but there have been no other operations so far as the British army is concerned. On our immediate left the French made counter-attacks to-day, supported by our artillery fire, which made considerable progress."

The German official communiqué received from Berlin follows: "Last night there was fighting between Steenstraete and Het Sas. German troops have fortified and hold bridge heads on the western bank of the canal near Steenstraete and Het Sas, and on the eastern bank of the canal north of Ypres. Zouaves and Turcos attempted a charge against the German right wing, but the charge broke down and was repulsed."

French Attack Repelled.  
"In the Champagne district, north of Le Mesnil, the French attempt to win back their former positions resulted in failure. A whole group of fortifications, 1,000 yards wide and 300 yards deep, have been reversed in its entirety and is being retaken."

"In the Argonne district, to the north of Four de Paris, a trench of the enemy was captured. German troops here took prisoner one French officer and thirty men and held the ground gained against repeated French counter-attacks."

"Between the Meuse and the Moselle French attacks on positions conquered by us on the heights of the Meuse resulted in failure. Also to the north of Flirey a French charge failed, with heavy losses. In the fighting on the heights of the Meuse between April 24 and April 25 the French lost in prisoners forty-three officers, including three regimental commanders and about 4,000 men."

GERMAN AIRMEN  
ATTACK U. S. SHIP

Two British Steamers Victims of  
Submarines in the  
North Sea.

London, April 30.—The Reuter Telegram Company has received a dispatch from its correspondent at Rotterdam saying that the American steamer Cushing, from Philadelphia, arrived at Rotterdam to-day and reports having been attacked by German aircraft in the North Sea last Wednesday.

The airmen dropped two bombs, but no damage was done.

The Cushing was flying the American flag at the time this attack, and her name was displayed on her side in huge letters.

The trawler Lily Dale has been sunk by a German submarine in the North Sea, seventy-five miles off the mouth of the River Tyne.

A patrol boat picked up the trawler's crew and then went in chase of the submarine, but it escaped.

The British steamship reported sunk last night by a German submarine off the Isle of Lewis, North Scotland, was identified to-day as the British steamer Mobile, carrying a cargo of coal.

Its crew of twenty-three men was landed to-day. The officers said that the sinking of the Mobile occurred on Wednesday. The crew was given ten minutes to take to the boats. They drifted about for nine hours before they reached land.

Washington, April 30.—While no report had been received of the experience of the American steamer Cushing, the North Sea, officials are interested in the incident, and expect advances from the American legation at The Hague or the American consulate at Rotterdam.

There are no international conventions of airmen, but under the general rules of international law, by which neutral vessels are immune from attack of any kind on the high seas, representations probably will be made promptly if the reports of the attack are verified.

The steamer Cushing left Philadelphia April 11 for Rotterdam via Deal, She is of 4,250 tons net register, and is owned by the Standard Oil Company. She was formerly the German steamer American Promethus, and was changed to American registry last November.

150,000 CANADIANS READY  
Two More Contingents To Be  
Sent to Front.

Ottawa, April 30.—Though there has been no official announcement as to the number of men Canada will send to swell the ranks of the Allies, it is understood that according to present plans 150,000 men will be sent to the fighting line, and more if Lord Kitchener needs them.

Instead of sending the men over in batches as reinforcements, as was required, the third and fourth contingents, it is stated, will be mobilized and sent forward earlier than was at first intended.

## King Praises General at Straits.



Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton.

London, May 1.—King George has sent to acting Vice-Admiral John Michael de Robeck, commander of the all fleet at the Dardanelles, and General Sir Ian Hamilton, commander in chief of the Dardanelles land forces, the following dispatch:

"It is with intense satisfaction that I have heard of the success which, in the face of determined resistance, has attended the combined naval and military operations at the Dardanelles. Please convey to all ranks, including those of our Allies, my hearty congratulations on this splendid achievement."

## GERMANS RAID BALTIC REGION WITH CAVALRY

Mounted Force Gets  
Around Russians' Right  
in Northern Poland.

### INVADERS ATTACK ON WHOLE LINE

Fighting Extends from Tilsit to  
Below Vistula—Carpathan  
Armies Deadlocked.

London, April 30.—German cavalry, which succeeded apparently in getting around the extreme right of the Russians, has invaded the Russian Baltic provinces. There has been no indication in what force the Germans are operating, but it is presumed 'ere that cavalry is simply looking over the ground to find out what opposition a force landed at Polangen, in the Province of Courland, would meet with. In military circles here it is asserted that this cavalry can, however, interfere with the Russian communications and give the famous Russian Cossacks something to do.

At the other end of the Russian line the Russians are reported to be continuing to make slow progress in the Ussuk Pass and to repulse Austrian attacks on their flank in the direction of Strzy.

The German offensive movement in the north, once more under way, extends along the entire Prussian border, from Tilsit to the Vistula River. The advance evidently is aimed at the Baltic provinces, which are rich in crops and other food supplies.

For months the military operations on the Prussian border had been limited to scouting parties, isolated artillery duels and aeroplane warfare. In the province of Courland, it was reported to-day that an increased number of German cruisers were preparing to assist the contemplated advance of the land forces. Thus far the German offensive movement has consisted mainly of heavy artillery fire at intervals along the whole front, which has now been augmented by rapid cavalry advances without infantry support.

On the Carpathian front the situation is curiously balanced, the Russians directing an offensive against Ussuk and the Austrians attempting movement in the direction of Strzy. The Austrian forces temporarily are abandoning their attacks at other points and are being concentrated in an effort to bend back the Russian left wing, with Lemberg as the ultimate Austrian objective.

The increasing Russian menace on Ussuk Pass, however, military observers say, has brought this movement to a standstill, since, with Ussuk in Russian hands, the operations of the Austrian right wing, deprived of most important support, would automatically collapse.

FRIENDS AND FOES  
SHOOT DOWN GERMANS

Have, April 30.—The virtual annihilation of 4,000 Germans who crossed the Yperle over a bridge near Steenstraete is described by "Le Vingtième Siècle." Belgian heavy artillery destroyed the bridge, while field artillery showered them with shrapnel. Many died handkerchiefs to their bayonets and raised them in sign of surrender, but immediately their own quickfiring, the newspaper says, opened fire and mowed them down pitilessly. Many survivors were made prisoners by the Belgians.

FRENCH PROVE HOLD  
ON ALSACE HEIGHT

Associated Press Correspondent  
Permitted to Visit Summit of  
Hartmanns-Weierkopf.

Paris, April 30.—To settle the controversy caused by the contradictory statements of the French and German war offices as to which army holds the summit of Hartmanns-Weierkopf, in Alsace, the French military authorities permitted the correspondent of The Associated Press to-day to visit the position. The inspection of the summit by the correspondent was announced to-night in the official communiqué, which stated that the Germans had not attacked the height for two days.

## LLOYD GEORGE'S LIQUOR POLICY ANGERS BRITISH

Whiskey Finds Champion  
in Virtually Every Man  
in the Kingdom.

### POLITICAL TRUCE NOW TO BE BROKEN

Price of Popular Brand To Be  
Increased by 50 or 60  
Per Cent.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, May 1.—The government's proposals for a further restriction of the liquor traffic, as outlined by Mr. Lloyd George, have caused an absolute furor throughout the country, and are now the sole topic of discussion. The salient feature of the situation is the practical unanimity with which the whole nation is rising against the proposition to curtail liquor selling. Two millions of the flower of British manhood have volunteered to fight the nation's battles. It is the greatest record that any country in the history of the world has even shown. And the 44,000,000 who remain at home rise as one man to save their whiskey.

There is no doubt that the political truce established at the beginning of the war will now be broken, and it will take a great effort to re-establish it. Regardless of the speeches made in Parliament, the declarations of responsible men, the statements of Cabinet ministers and great employers of labor, the average man talks himself hoarse in argument. He is being absurdly penalized, he says, by prohibitive taxes placed on liquors on account of the faults of a small section of the community, which even then is earning wages sufficiently high to permit of buying the whiskey, which he, the average man, will henceforth be unable to afford. Consequently, the old party schisms have broken out afresh, with the Tories tacitly hostile, the Labor party aggrieved and the Irish enraged.

Distillers Are Reticent.  
The liquor interests, however, are strangely quiet. The principal distillers held a meeting to-day to discuss the situation, but no report was issued, and one and all refused to make a statement on the situation. The big brewers are taking the same line, but there is good reason to believe they are marshalling all their tremendous forces to prevent the proposals from becoming law. To some extent the scope of the Chancellor's changes can be judged from the statement made by a member of the firm of Buchanan & Co. The correspondent last night, when, while refusing to discuss the general question indicated that the price of ordinary whiskey will be immediately increased by two shillings to two shillings and sixpence a bottle, that is to say, an increase of 50 to 60 per cent. He added:

"What case has Mr. Lloyd-George made out against the workmen? Can he prove that work stoppages are due to drink solely, and not principally, or even partly, to the fact that enlistments among the workers have been so numerous that the food rate labor has had to be engaged—men who are physically unable to do more than three or four days' work weekly, men who normally wouldn't get even the smell of a job. Why isn't he specific instead of vague in his charges? At the same time he is threatening to annihilate a trade employing, directly and indirectly, two million people."

"A Teetotal Pedagogue."  
H. G. Robinson, secretary of the Licensed Victuallers' Defence League, said:

"The scheme outlined by the Chancellor of the Exchequer resembles the plan of burning down a pigsty in order to obtain the roast pig. Mr. Lloyd-George has taken up the attitude of the teetotal pedagogue."

Nor is the speech greeted enthusiastically by the temperance party. Alexander Thomson, the principal figure in the United Kingdom Abstinence in an interview published to-day says:

"Those who listened to the Chancellor would incline to the belief that his speech was too strong or his proposals too weak."

With a reception like this it becomes increasingly obvious that the government will have to use all its strength and influence to put its proposals actually on the statute book.

Hiram Maxim Severe  
on British Workman

[By Cable to The Tribune.]  
London, April 30.—Sir Hiram Maxim, interviewed by The Tribune regarding David Lloyd George's speech on the liquor question, said:

"I think the Chancellor has made out his case. I have had enormous experience with these British workmen, and this drink question is the very devil. Their lack of patriotism is simply astonishing. Patriotism to them is working just long enough to procure sufficient alcohol to make beasts of themselves. The greater their prosperity the greater drunkards they become."

"I have employed highly skilled engineers at top wages and unskilled laborers at much lower rates. My experience has been that engineers drink three or four times as much as laborers. Moreover, their homes were nothing like as good as those of the laborers. When they were paid on Saturdays, they often went with their wives on a drunk until Tuesday. Then they began work again to get money for next week's 'souze,' while their homes consisted of a few old sticks, fit only for firewood, and a few rats on the floor."

"I once took a gun worker, a highly skilled man, to France to test a new gun. I made him swear not to touch alcohol, and did all in my power to deprive him of the opportunity. Despite this, and despite the importance of the work, he managed to procure sufficient drink the first night to get hopelessly drunk, and drunk he remained for eight days. I had to do entirely without him. I thought I had appealed to everything good in his nature, but alcohol was too strong."

"It is the same at the present time. The English workman can't even think of patriotism when it is a question of getting his drink. Apart from drink, nothing else in life really matters to him. He cannot stop to think that England is fighting for her life. The time has now come when only drastic measures can prevail. Mr. Lloyd George is proceeding in the right direction. I am not a politician enough to know whether he would be better advised to come out for prohibition right away, but I do know that every time he makes a workingman put more water in his whiskey, through making whiskey dearer he is doing England the greatest service possible. Once drink is cut off, there should be no difficulty whatsoever in making either guns or munitions."

Laborte Defends Supporters.  
J. Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the Labor party, in an interview sought by The Tribune correspondent criticized Mr. Lloyd George's speech as making unmerited aspersions on workmen. "We want to know whether the Chancellor's charges are based on an excellent examination of all munition factories and shipyards," he said. "If they depend solely upon the ex parte statements of isolated employers, then it is ridiculous to base thereon either charges of this character or drastic legislation."

"When the debate is resumed in the House of Commons next Tuesday we hope to be ready with figures disproving Mr. Lloyd George's statements. One can't play with this question; it is too serious. If only 75 per cent of the British munition workers is within the truth, then his proposals constitute an anti-climax. On the other hand, speaking for labor, I can say that the statement that they are coming as they do from anonymous employers, carry with them no value. If we are going to have accusations against even a substantial minority of workmen, then the names and places should be given so that they can be checked. I wouldn't think for a moment of protecting any man or body of men who can be justly described by some of the phrases used by our Chancellor of the Exchequer. It is the Chancellor of those who make themselves responsible for the charges to give every one a chance of knowing exactly and definitely against whom the charges are made."

James O'Grady, M. P., speaking to-day on the same subject, said: "No case has been made out for ascribing the loss of working hours in shipyards to excessive drinking. The books of an approved national assurance society whereof I am chairman are filled with men on the sick list, not because of drink, but because of physical exhaustion."

ARMENIAN MASSACRES  
Kurds Again Active in Vicinity of Lake Van.

Julfa, Transcaucasia, April 29.—A renewal of the recent massacres of Christians in Armenia is now in progress in the whole district of Lake Van.

Conflicts between the Armenians and the Kurds are daily becoming more obdurate. An exceptionally fierce engagement is occurring to-day at Shatsch.

Boston, April 30.—Officials of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, on learning to-day of the reported renewal of massacres of Christians in the Lake Van district of Armenia, said that they felt no apprehension for the safety of their missionaries there, as they were regarded as neutrals and not likely to be attacked.

Dr. James L. Barton, foreign secretary of the American Board, said that the massacre of 1896, ten thousand Armenian refugees, who had sought protection in the mission compound, were not disturbed.

## Ambassador Page On Band Wagon.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, April 30.—Ambassador Page has followed King George's example and henceforth no liquor will be served in his house in Grosvenor Square. Guests at the ambassador's residence noticed several days ago the disappearance of the usual wines and wondered about it. Now it becomes known that the ambassador has decided he and his household shall abstain, though whether for the duration of the war only or forever is not known.

themselves. The greater their prosperity the greater drunkards they become. "I have employed highly skilled engineers at top wages and unskilled laborers at much lower rates. My experience has been that engineers drink three or four times as much as laborers. Moreover, their homes were nothing like as good as those of the laborers. When they were paid on Saturdays, they often went with their wives on a drunk until Tuesday. Then they began work again to get money for next week's 'souze,' while their homes consisted of a few old sticks, fit only for firewood, and a few rats on the floor."

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Sixth Avenue, corner Nineteenth St.

SHOOTS HIMSELF  
ON MOTHER'S GRAVE

J. Hunter Brooke Suicide in  
Media, Penn.—Became a  
Father Week Ago.

Philadelphia, April 30.—J. Hunter Brooke, a prominent member of society in this city and Garden City, Long Island, was found dead to-day upon his mother's grave in the Media Cemetery. A loaded revolver, one of whose chambers had been fired, was lying beside him. He had shot himself through the mouth.

The body was found this morning by A. C. Broadbelt, superintendent of the cemetery. The dead man's hat, coat and umbrella were near by.

Mr. Brooke was secretary and treasurer of the Weyman-Bruton Snuff and Tobacco Company, of New York, and lived at Garden City. He was about forty-three years old. Last June he married Miss Elizabeth Hepburn Ball, of Germantown, Penn. Mr. Brooke became the mother of a baby girl a week ago. His relatives are unable to account for his suicide.

Mr. Brooke's father was a rich banker. He lived in Garden City for a number of years, later moving to Media, where he died about two years ago.

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